THE

JACOBITE's JOURNAL.

By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1748. NUMB. 24.

— — *Pax optima Rerum*
Quas Homini novisse datum est: Pax una Triumphis
Innumeris potior.— —
Sil. Ital.

WHoever will be pleased to cast his Eye backward for one Month only, and recollect the gloomy Prospect which the Situation of public Affairs then presented; the dreadful Apprehensions which prevailed in every Mind, and discovered itself in every Countenance; arising from the daily Decline of national Credit, from the apparent Strength of our Enemies, and from the manifest Weakness or Perfidy of our Allies, must be obliged to own, when he compares it with the pleasing Scene now shifted on the Stage, that no Nation hath ever had a quicker Transition from Evil to Good. Now as this happy Alteration of our Affairs is intitely owing to the Preliminaries of Peace lately signed, surely we ought, with one Accord, to cry BLESSED ARE THE PEACE-MAKERS.

And, indeed, there is sufficient Reason to think that the Nation in general is well enough inclined to join in this Exclamation; for surely no People were ever more sick, more weary of a War, than we were of this. As I would here particularly avoid any thing of an invidious Kind, I shall not enter into the Question, By whom we were driven into this War? However we came into it, two Things must be allowed by all, that it hath been very expensive, and very unsuccessful; if, therefore, there be any Truth in these Words of *Cicero*, *Ut circumspiciamus omnia quæ Populo grata sunt atque jucunda, nihil* tam populare *quam pacem reperiemus* *, we may surely conclude that this Peace will procure the utmost *Popularity* to those glorious Patriots who have obtained such a Blessing for us.

Some Individuals however there are, who cannot be expected to concur in this general Thanksgiving. No Evil can attend Society from which some particular Members do not derive a Benefit; and few of these are so generous and disinterested as gladly to sacrifice their own private Views to the public Good.

And first, those Sons of *Mars*, who are commonly called the Food of Gunpowder, tho' Gunpowder may more properly be said to be their Food, may be supposed to receive little Satisfaction from the Approach of Peace. War is their Calling, and consequently in Times of Peace they may well be apprehensive of a Stagnation of Trade; by which many will be *broke*, and others, (to carry on the mercantile Stile) will be able barely to get a Livelihood. These therefore, and especially the younger Sort, who fear less to be knocked o'the Head themselves than they hope to see their Seniors share that Fate, may be reasonably imagined to be Enemies to a Peace.

Again, those who have lived for some time past in constant Hopes of seeing the major Part of this Nation knocked o'the Head, in order to introduce the Pretender to the Throne, cannot but view with the highest Concern a Measure which seems to threaten the intire Destruction of all their present and future Schemes, and to make their Game absolutely desperate.

Besides these, there are a third Sort of Men, who are indifferent either to War or Peace; who in their Hearts have no more Attachment to one King than to another; and would willingly vote the Devil upon the Throne, provided they might be promoted to the Dignity of being his Imps. All the Hopes of these Men lie only in Change, and their End is to accomplish it: The Means consequently are to cry out against the Things that be. If we are engaged in a War, then is the War said to be undertaken upon unjust or weak Grounds, to be carried on in an improper Manner, to be attended with intolerable Expence, and to be dangerous and ruinous to the Nation. If we make a Peace, then is it base, dishonourable, injurious: Our Successes in the War are magnified, in Defiance of manifest Truth and Experience, and in direct Contradiction to what they themselves had just before asserted; and to make the Terms we have accepted disadvantagious, we are in a Moment elevated to a Situation of giving Laws to all *Europe*.

Such as these we cannot expect to be pleased, or to say they are pleased with this Peace, whatever Terms our Ministers may have obtained for us; but surely the Conditions must be very bad indeed, upon which this War is to be ended, if they do not give a general Satisfaction to this Nation.

As I am yet ignorant what these Conditions are, I shall not presume to guess at them; much less shall venture to praise, tho' others have been rash and foolish enough to condemn, in the Dark.

But tho' I cannot affirm what the Preliminary Articles of this Peace are, I think I may, with sufficient Certainty, mention some Particulars which they cannot possibly be free from.

First, I believe, in general, this will not be such a Peace as was by *Henry* the Vth made in the Cathedral of *Troys*: I am pretty confident there is no Stipulation that after the Death of *Lewis* the XVth, King *George* the IId shall be King of *France* peaceably, and hold the Crown to him, his Heirs and Successors; and because the said *Lewis* the XVth, by reason of his Infirmities, is unable to govern, King *George* the IId, during the Life of *Lewis*, shall rule and govern the Realm of *France*, to the Profit and Honour of the same King *Lewis* *. I say, from some particular Reasons which I shall keep to myself, I am convinced there will be no such Clause in the ensuing Treaty.

Again; we cannot expect the present Negotiators on Behalf of *Great Britain* should obtain such Concessions as *might* have been obtained by our Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and for this likewise I have my Reasons.

In the next Place, I am apt to suspect that *France* will not be brought to give up all her fresh-acquired Conquests, and at the same time to consent that we shall retain whatever we have taken from her. If this was to be insisted upon, I cannot say but our Peace is premature; we should have waited at least 'till we had gained half a Dozen more compleat Victories, nor would perhaps even those have been sufficient.

Nor am I sanguine enough to hope that this politic Power will acquiesce in delivering up her whole Trade into our Hands. This, I am afraid, we shall never be able to effect by Negotiation, as Affairs at present stand; nor indeed till we have made an absolute Conquest of *France*, which, however probable it may appear to some, I much question whether the King of *Prussia* would sit still and overlook.

Now, without any of these Concessions, into which I fear we have neither beaten, nor shall be able to argue our Enemies, I cannot help looking on this Peace as a very desireable one, if Matters are restored by it to a kind of Statu quo. If our Ministers have saved us from the Ruin with which we were so visibly, so confessedly threaten'd; if they have helped us out of all those Difficulties in which our own Folly had involved us, a Folly and Rashness of which those who had been most guilty were become most sensible; I will say such Ministers deserve every Honour, and every Commendation, which is in the Power of a grateful People to bestow.

Those who are guilty of an Error must expect to be Losers by it. This will be commonly the Consequence in private Affairs; in public it is certain; for here is no Generosity nor Pity towards the Conquered, and one Nation will never be ashamed to take all Advantages of the Weakness of another. If our present Ministry therefore, which found us plunged in a destructive War, that we were unable to carry on, have been able to put a safe and honourable End to it; if they have preserved us from that Ruin, which we were at the Brink of when they undertook our Cause, surely we ought to rejoice and be thankful. In such a Situation we must be mad to expect to purchase any Thing more than Experience, by all the Expence into which we have hurried ourselves.

In such a Situation [illegible] must be the Peace-makers; as it is almost impossible they should have made any Concessions contrary to our Interest, or even to our Honour, since to obey the Dictates of Prudence and Necessity can never be dishonourable to any Nation. We have been overpower'd by Numbers, while we have acquired real Glory in the Field; and surely we may acknowledge this, without losing any Honour in the Cabinet.

From what is here said the Reader will suppose that I do not conceive this Peace, however desireable in our present Circumstances, to be conceived in the highest Terms in our Favour; nor such as, had we been Conquerors, we might have expected to impose on our Enemies. I cannot therefore imagine there is any Truth in the printed * Accounts of these Preliminaries; for if the Conditions of this Pacification be but almost as good as they are there represented, surely we say with him in *Virgil*,

— *quod optanti Divum promittere nemo*
Auderet, volvenda Dies en attulit.—

Whether we are to impute these Articles (if they are true) to the Intervention of Providence, to the reasonable Disposition of our Enemies, or to the Wisdom and Watchfulness of our own Ministers, I will not determine. If to the first of these, sure it must inspire us all with Thanksgiving; if to the second, it should for the future abate our Animosity to a Nation which hath at last repaid us the

* Pro Lege Agra ia cont. Rullum.

* Such Clause was inserted in the Peace of *Troys*.

* See this Account in the first Article of the Foreign News.

Generosity which we have exerted towards them in former Treaties; but if the last be the Case, we must be the most ungrateful of all Nations, if we do not give such glorious Benefactors the Praises which are so justly their Due, and henceforth treat all Envy and Slander against them with more Contempt, if possible, than those great Men have themselves hitherto treated it with.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, May 12.

ACCORDING to Letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, the Preliminaries signed there are in Number 24, and contain in Substance,

'That the Treaty of Munster in 1648, of Breda in 1667, of Utrecht in 1713, and of London (otherwise called the Quadruple Alliance) in 1718, shall serve as the Basis of a General Peace: That all the Conquests made in Europe, and in the East and West-Indies, shall be reciprocally restor'd; That the States of Parma and Placentia, and the Dutchy of Guastalla, shall be ceded as an Establishment for the Infant Don Philip; but in Case he dies without legitimate Heirs Male, or that the King of the Two Sicilies should succeed to the Crown of Spain, upon the Death of his Catholic Majesty without Heirs, then those Dominions to revert to the House of Austria, and the Infant, in the latter Case, to succeed to the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; That the Emperor shall be acknowledged as supreme and lawful Head of the Empire, and the Pragmatic Sanction be guaranteed afresh by all the Parties; That the King of Sardinia shall be re-established in all his Dominions, and put in Possession of those ceded to him by the Empress-Queen; That Dunkirk shall remain to France, on Condition that all the new Works towards the Sea be demolished, but those on the Land-Side are to remain in their present State; That Silesia shall be guaranteed to the King of Prussia by all the Powers: That the Crown of Great-Britain shall be acknowledged perpetually hereditary in the House of Hanover, and that the Person who claims the Title of King of Great-Britain, shall renounce it in the most solemn Manner, never to be mentioned any more; That the Genoese shall be restored to the Condition they were at in [illegible]; That the Duke of Modena shall be re-established in his Estates; That the Exchange of the Ratification of these Preliminary Articles shall be made within three Weeks; and in the mean Time, that there shall be a provisional Suspension of Arms.'

Some Advices add, that a Provision shall be made for the Pretender's Family; that the Trade between Great-Britain and Spain, as also the Assiento, shall be restored upon the Footing of 1718; and that the Fortifications of Ypres, Namur, Maestricht, and Bergen-op-Zoom shall not be touch'd. G. A.

Petersburgh, April 28. We have Advice from our Resident at Dresden, that as the States of Courland are to assemble in May, and the King of Poland will be in his Kingdom, 'tis thought his Polish Majesty will be elected Duke of Courland. Prince Gallitzin writes from Ispahan, that another Persian Khan is coming Ambassador to her Czarish Majesty, in the room of him that died on the Road. G. A.

Posen, April 24. A Body of Troops are set out from Rign, in order to fill up the Vacancies that may happen in the Russian Troops. There is no Alteration made in the Plan for the March of those Troops. ib.

Warsaw, May 4. The Senators of this City have received News from Dresden, that the King will set out from thence for this Kingdom at the End of the present Month. ib.

Vienna, May 8. The 6th a grand Conference was held in the Presence of their Imperial Majesties, and this Day the third Sclavonian Battalion, which is to march into the Low Countries, paraded before the Imperial Family. The Empress advances happily in her Pregnancy. ib.

Berlin, May 11. As the Signature of Preliminaries will be followed by a general Congress at Aix la Chapelle, the King will send thither one or two Ministers Plenipotentiary, in order to assist at that Assembly. ib.

Hamburgh, May 14. The English Ministry labours much to prevail on the Court of Vienna to make an absolute Cession of Silesia to the King of Prussia; who, 'tis said, will then insist on the French King's restoring all his Conquests to the House of Austria, and engage to protect them against all Claimants whatever. ib.

Francfort, May 12. A considerable Train of heavy Artillery, being set out from France, has taken the Road of Luxemburgh. ib.

Aix la Chapelle, May 14. On the 10th arrived here M. Jaquet, Bishop of Hippone, to take care of the Interest of the Court of Rome, and the next Day arrived M. O. Z. Van Haren, one of the Plenipotentiaries of the United Provinces. The Day before Yesterday all the Ministers dined with Count St. Severin, and Yesterday Count Kaunitz gave a grand Entertainment on Account of the Empress's Birth day. ib.

Brussels, May 12. 'Tis said, that the Dutch Commandant of Maestricht, before he surrendered, made three Proposals for capitulating, which were rejected. ibid.

Maestricht, May 13. When Baron d'Aylva marched out with his Garrison, the French picked out of it 300 Deserters, who were sent to their Army, and their Arms returned to the Baron. We had some Irregularities here when the French sung Te Deum, and again when the Suspension of Arms was proclaim'd. But the Commandant soon put an End to these Disorders, and the Inhabitants are permitted Divine Worship in their own Manner. To prevent further Disturbances, Centinels are placed at all the Church Doors. All the Citizens that had retired are invited back, and such a Quantity of French Goods have been brought hither, that every Thing is very cheap. We are assured, that the French Army goes into Quarters of Cantonment this Day. ib.

Hague, May 16. M. D'Arolles, Resident of his Britannic Majesty, presented a Memorial Yesterday to their High Mightinesses, demanding the necessary Escortes for the King his Master, who purposes to arrive at Helvoetsluys on the 26th, in his Way to his German Dominions. M. d'Ammon, the Prussian Envoy, received last Night a Courier from Berlin, and this Morning was in Conference with several Lords of the Regency upon the Dispatches it contain'd. A Courier has passed by here directly from Madrid, in order to embark at Helvoetsluys for London. M. Keith, Lord Sandwich's Secretary, has also received several Couriers from London. ibid.

They write from the Army on the Maese, that it began to march on the 12th in three Columns, and after having passed the Maese on three Bridges, encamp'd the 13th at the Abbey of Keysersbosch. ib.

The Ratifications of the King of Great Britain, the French King, and the States General, to the Preliminary Articles, have been effectuated. A Courier has also pass'd by here from London for Petersburgh, with Dispatches concerning the Suspension of the March of the Russian Auxiliaries. ib.

Head Quarters at Heeze, May 16. N. S. We march'd from Keylorbosch the 14th, but finding the Roads very bad, the Left Wing halted Yesterday at Waert. To-morrow we shall march to the Neighbourhood of Boisle-duc, where we shall join the Right Wing. M. Bathiani, for the Convenience of Forage, continued his March Yesterday: General Hawley will also join us there with the Remainder of the British Corps. ib.

Proceedings at the Court of Criticism, Thursday May 12.

THE Court being sat, there appeared at the Bar a venerable Figure of a Man, whose silver Beard, extending to his Girdle, demanded a Sort of Veneration, and whose Countenance discovered an intelligent Mind, though at that Time somewhat clouded by a large black Patch on his Forehead, such as distinguished some of our Countrymen after the Battles of *Preston-pans* and *Falkirk*. His Honour for some Time gazed with Eagerness on this Figure, and at length, with a Mixture of Astonishment and Pleasure, reconnoitred an old intimate Acquaintance, whom he saluted by the Name of *Priscian* *, and desired to know his Business at that Tribunal. To this the old Gentleman, with a becoming Decency reply'd, that "He came as a Suitor to the only Court in *Britain*, "wherein Grievances, such as his were, could be "properly redressed.—Your Honour must know, "(continued he) that for time beyond the Me"mory of any Man living besides myself, I have "had the good Fortune to be esteemed (I had al"most said respected) in a certain Manour, situate, "lying, and being on the Banks of the River "*Isis*, and occupied, in joint-tenancy, by nine "Coheiresses, with whom your Honour is well "acquainted, and some of which you have here"tofore addressed. — I hope, Sir, you will not "charge me with Vanity, if I find it necessary to "remind you, that in the Figure made by these "Ladies in the World, they have not disdained "my Assistance; and such is the external Respect "paid to me, even at this Time, that, by the "Custom of our Manour, a public Panegyric on "me and on my Profession, is twice in every "Week, pronounced from a Rostrum erected for "that Purpose, and the Panegyrist rewarded for "his Labours by an annual Stipend.—Now, may "it please your Honour, my humble Remonstrance "and Complaint is, that the Premises notwith"standing, on the 11th Day of *April* last past, "a certain Number of Literati assembled at a Place "called *Golgotha*, within the Manour aforesaid, "and having or pretending to have Authority for "that Purpose, caused me to be apprehended, and "brought before them: And albeit I was an ab"solute *Stranger* to all and each of the said Lite"rati, and in no wise conscious of having ever "given the least Offence or *Trouble* to any one "of their Number; yet did they then and there "lay violent and *rude* Hands upon me, com"mitted many notorious Insults to me, oblique"ly accused me of having my CHAMBERS always "attended with great Intemperance and Excess; "and LIKEWISE LAYING a very heavy Blow on "my Forehead; and then forced me, against my "Will, to give something under my HANDS, and "bruised me, in a most *barbarous* Manner, with "a certain *heavy*, *blunt*, *wooden* Weapon, which "I think the Assailants called a Πρόγραμμα. Un"sated with these Acts of *Barbarity*, and insensible "of my Groans, they then caused me to be ex"posed to the View of the Public, to be led in "Triumph, and to bleed afresh in sundry Places "within the Liberties of the said Manour—an open "Insult on *Human Literature*, an Offence com"mitted against the *Peace* and *Purity* of *Grammar*, "and the Dignity of Common Sense.—Such, may "it please your Honour, is my Complaint; my "Evidence of these Facts is the *whole Letter'd* "*World*. A suitable Redress for such manifest In"juries, is to be expected only from a Judgment "to be given by you, at the Head of this august "and awful Tribunal." Here *Priscian* made a profound Reverence to the Bench and ceased. His Honour then ordered the Evidence subpœna'd by the Complainant to be *called*; the *Letter'd-World* instantly appeared, was sworn and examined, and verified every Article of the Complaint: Whereupon the Court without any Deliberation adjudged,

First,—"That the outragious Assailants of poor "*Priscian* should one and all be taken into Custody "by the *Usher* of the *B— Rod* attending at *West*"*minster*——and proceeded against as in Offen"ces of the like Nature." Secondly, "That a "Mandamus should issue out of this Court, direct"ed to the *Prælector Grammaticæ*, in the Manour "of the Muses, peremptorily requiring him, the "said *Prælector*, to prepare a proper Cataplasm, "and to apply the same, in due Manner and Form, "to the Wound received by the innocent Person "thus injuriously assaulted.

(Adjourned.)

* *Priscian* was a great Grammarian, and those who spoke or writ false Grammar, were proverbially said to break *Priscian*'s Head.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

Yesterday the three Students, brought up some Time ago from Oxford, in Custody of a Messenger, for drinking the Pretender's Health, were admitted to Bail. G. A.

The following Instrument, a Πρόγραμμα *, as it is called, hath been lately published at that University:

* See the Court of Criticism.

At a Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads *of* Houſes, *and* Proctors *of the* Univerſity, *on* Monday, April 11, 1748.

WHEREAS there have been lately ſome very Tumultuous Diſturbances and Outrages committed in the Publick Streets of *Oxford*, by Young Scholars of the Univerſity, particularly on the Twenty-Third of *February* laſt paſt, amounting to a Notorious Inſult to His MAJESTY's Crown and Government, and in utter Contempt of the wholeſome Laws and Diſcipline of this Univerſity and the Governors thereof; We, the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houſes and Proctors, this Day aſſembled, think it Incumbent on Us to make this publick Declaration of our ſincere Abhorrence and Deteſtation of ſuch Factious and Seditious Practices, as alſo of our firm Reſolution to puniſh all Offenders (of what State or Quality ſoever They are) who ſhall be duly convicted thereof according to the utmoſt Severity and Rigour of our Statutes.

And whereas, many of the Diſorders complain'd of, have been chiefly and immediately owing to Scholars having Private Entertainments, and Company at their Chambers, which are generally attended with great Intemperance and Exceſs, and always with Expences that are both Needleſs and Hurtful. We therefore earneſtly recommend it to all Burſars, Deans, Cenſors and Tutors, to prevent as much as in their Power, this Unſtatuteable and Miſchievous Practice, and to oblige All Perſons to attend in the Common Hall at the uſual Hours of Dinner and Supper.

And as Theſe Irregularities are too frequently practiſed (as We have Reaſon to believe) at Coffee Houſes, Cooks Shops and Victualling Houſes; All Proctors and Magiſtrates of the Univerſity are ſtrictly required to be Vigilant and Careful in Viſiting All ſuch Publick Houſes and Places of Entertainment and Idleneſs, and in duly Puniſhing All Young Scholars, whom they ſhall at any Time find at ſuch Places, and LIKEWISE LAYING a Mulct on the Maſter or Miſtreſs of ſuch Houſe or Houſes for Receiving and Entertaining ſuch Scholars contrary to the known Rules, Orders and Statutes of the Univerſity.

Given under OUR HANDS the Day and Year abovemention'd.

J. PURNELL, Vice-Chancellor.

We hear, that from the 25th of March 1748, the Tax upon Windows, Houſes, and Lights is to be levied as follows, viz. Every Kitchen, Scullery, Buttery, Pantry, Larder, Waſh-houſe, Laundry, Bakehouſe, Brew-houſe, and Lodging-Room, belonging to or occupied with any Dwelling-houſe, whether the ſame ſhall or ſhall not be within, or contiguous to, or disjoyned from the Body of ſuch Dwelling-houſe, ſhall be deemed and taken to be Part of ſuch Dwelling-houſe. And all Windows or Lights therein ſhall be accordingly charg'd with the ſaid Duties; and that all Sky-lights or Windows, or Lights in Stair-caſes, Garrets, Cellars, and Houſes, ſhall alſo be chargeable with the ſaid Duties. D. A.

The Money received at St. Paul's on the Rehearſal of the Muſick on Tueſday laſt, was 375 *l.*
And on Thurſday at Church, and in the Hall 532
907

The Scheme lately mentioned in this Paper would much more effectually anſwer the Purpoſe.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor ſent to Meſſ Belcher and Ironſide 50 l. for the Sufferers by the late Fire. ib.

The Amount of the whole Expence of building the Manſion-Houſe for the Lord Mayors of London (including the Sum of 3900 l. paid for purchaſing of Houſes) is 42,638 l. 18s. 8 d. ib.

We hear that ſome very advantageous Propoſals, with reſpect to the Affairs of this Nation in the Weſt Indies, have been lately made, and are at preſent under Conſideration. W. E.

The Board of Ordnance has given Orders for building two additional Forts at Fort Auguſtus in Scotland, and to be planted with 12 Pieces of Cannon each. ib.

It is ſaid an Expreſs was arrived at Paris from Madrid, that the Queen Dowager of Spain lately died at Buen Retiro. ib.

On Thurſday the Report of the Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate was made to his Majeſty, when Arthur Gray and William Rowland were ordered for Execution, (which will be on Wedneſday next) and John Taylor to be tranſported for Life. Gray is afterwards to be hung in Chains. ib.

By Letters which came by Yeſterday's Mail we have Advice, that poſitive Orders are come over from France and Holland, to their Agents in this Kingdom, to buy up all the Corn they can poſſibly for fifteen Market-Days ſucceſſively, in order to ſupply the immediate Wants of thoſe Places. ib. ——*This will ſupply the* immediate Wants *of our Farmers in the Country, which is drained to ſupply the* immoderate Wants *of their luxurious racking Landlords in London*

Next Tueſday the Treaſure on board the Ruſſel Man of War, which is upwards of 30,000 l. for the Uſe of the Merchants, will be brought to Town from Dover. ib.

Some Letters from the Eaſt Indies mention, that the Engliſh had taken eight Grabs belonging to Angria the Pirate. ib.

Yeſterday Afternoon the Turky Company received a Packet of Letters over Land by Way of Vienna, with Advice, that his Majeſty's Ships the Loeſtaff and Roebuck had taken in the Levant eleven French Ships; and that the Boſphorus, Capt. Richards, had taken a French Ship whoſe Cargo was deemed worth 50,000 Dollars, and was carrying her to Cyprus; this is the ſecond Prize which Capt. Richards has taken in his outward-bound Voyage, the other he carried into Malta. ib.

Laſt Monday Night, as a Servant belonging to James Moore, Eſq; of Eſher in Surry, was going to Bed, he found a Fellow concealed under the Bed; on which he alarmed the Family, who ſecured him; and on ſearching him they found two Piſtols upon him loaded; and being examined, he confeſſed an Intent, with ſome others, to rob the Houſe. He was kept in Cuſtody there all Night, and the next Day committed to Kingſton Goal. He ſays his Name is Ruſſel, a Blackſmith by Trade. ib. *So faulty are our Laws, that unleſs this Fellow can be proved to have broken into the Houſe, he will be only guilty of a Miſdemeanor.*

From GRUBSTREET.

On the Surrender of Maeſtricht *to* SAVE THE HONOUR OF FRANCE.

MUST SAXE's *Credit* then from *Stain* be clear,
Tho' NASSAU's *Arms* and CUMBERLAND's are near?
The *Baron bold* *, who *firſt* defended well;
Muſt he *relinquiſh*——what he *ſcorn'd to ſell?*
Oh *Shame! Reproach!*—Yet RUSSIA's *Troops* advance,
And ENGLAND's *Naval Force* ſtill *humbles* FRANCE.
Can BRITAIN's *Honour* this Affront ſurvive?
Ah! No; *That* cannot *live*, and GALLIA's *thrive*.
How ſtrangely *retrogade* this *Honour* runs!
Our *Fathers conquer'd*—to *diſgrace* their *Sons*.

* D'AYLVA. Lond. Evening.

So ſtrangely this malicious Nonſenſe runs,
It would diſgrace the Vandals or the Huns.

Monday.

In Purſuance of the Preliminaries for reſtoring a general Peace, ſign'd at Aix-la-Chapelle the 19th of April laſt, the following Proclamation was publiſhed,

'That Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe at Land within the 'Times, and in the Manner in the ſaid Preliminaries for 'that Purpoſe agreed upon; and at Sea, from the re'ſpective Times, and within the reſpective Places, here'in after particularly mention'd.

'And to prevent all Occaſions of Complaints and Diſ'putes which might ariſe upon Account of Ships, Mer'chandizes, and other Effects, which might be taken 'at Sea; it hath been alſo mutually agreed, that ſuch 'Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, as ſhould be taken 'in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the 'Space of 12 Days, from the ſaid 19th of April laſt; 'and that all Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, which 'ſhould be taken after ſix Weeks from the ſaid 19th of 'April, beyond the Channel, the Britiſh Seas, and the 'North Seas, as far as Cape St. Vincent; and for the 'Space of Six Weeks more, beyond the ſaid Cape to 'the Equinoctial Line, whether in the Ocean or Me'diterranean; and for the Space of ſix Months, from 'the ſaid 19th of April, beyond the ſaid Equinoctial, 'and in all Places of the World, without any Excep'tion, or other more particular Diſtinction of Time 'or Place, ſhould be reſtored on both Sides.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, to be his high Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland. ib.

And his Lordſhip a few Days ago ſet out for that Kingdom. ib.

The Play of Hamlet intended to be perform'd on Wedneſday next, May 11, at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden, for the Benefit of a Publick Charity is deferr'd 'till next Seaſon, on Account of the warm Weather. ib. *If our Public Charity be no warmer than the Weather, it would have been acted to very little Purpoſe.*

They write from Wexford, that James Flaherty, Pariſh Clerk of Duncormock in that County, aged 75, was married laſt Week to Mrs. Anne White of Bannow, in the 90th Year of her Age, with a ſufficient Fortune to make them both Happy, for the Remainder of their Lives. It is ſaid of the Bride, that in her younger Days ſhe had been a celebrated Beauty. ib. *Old as her Huſband is, he can ſcarce remember that Time.*

Tueſday.

Yeſterday the Proclamation for the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities was read, in the uſual manner, at the South-Gate of the Royal Exchange. G. A.

The ſame Day ſix Waggons laden with Money, was brought to the Bank from Portſmouth, for the uſe of the Merchants of this City. ib.

On Friday next his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, and put an End to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

The Bill for Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. And

Alſo the Bill relating to the wearing of Cambricks, have paſs'd both Houſes, and lie ready for the Royal Aſſent. ib.

Yeſterday the Baggage of the Hon. M. Bentinck, one of the Deputies of the States General, was put on board one of his Majeſty's Yachts at Greenwich. And To-morrow he will embark for Holland. ib.

On Friday laſt, Chriſtopher Jeffreſon, Eſq; was choſen Member of Parliament for the Town of Cambridge, in the Room of Samuel Shepheard, Eſq; ib.

Andrew Stone, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Haſtings, will attend his Majeſty abroad, as Deputy Secretary of State. ib.

Thurſday Night the Norwich Company of Comedians performed a Play there for the Benefit of the Sufferers by the late Fire in Cornhill; and next Day paid 20 l. into the Hands of the Right Worſhipful their Mayor; Part of which they raiſed among themſelves, beſides all the Expences of the Night given in. W E. *How charitable is it in theſe poor People, who cannot be ſuppoſed to have any Houſes of their own, to contribute towards the building Houſes for other People?*

Wedneſday.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Enterprize, Capt. Cooper, has taken and ſent into Gibraltar a French Ship of 400 Tons and ſixteen Guns, bound from Marſeilles to Quebeck. D A.

On Sunday Morning his Majeſty's Sloop the Diſpatch, Capt. Barnſley, arrived at Yarmouth from a Cruize, and brought in a ſmall French Privateer of two Carriage Guns, and 20 Men; but it is fear'd ſhe muſt be reſtor'd to the French again, in Purſuance of the late Proclamation. ib.

The Elizabeth, Capt. Hill, from Smyrna, is arrived at Portmahon, who in her Paſſage has taken and ſent into Leghorn a French Ship from Canada, bound to Marſeilles. ib

There is Advice that the Three Siſters, Capt. Moor, from New England, bound for the Weſt of England, was taken by a French Privateer, who put ſome Men on board to carry her into France; but being over-power'd by the Engliſh, was carried into Ireland. ib.

Six Pair of Oars have already enter'd to row for the Silver Cup given by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to be row'd for on the 24th Inſtant. ib.

We are aſſured that his Royal Highneſs will give another Cup of the ſame Value to be row'd or ſail'd for to the Nore. ib.

A melancholly Affair happened laſt Week at Colcheſter, at the Houſe of one Mr Todd, a Diſtiller, who had employ'd Workmen to enlarge a Well: There were ten of them at Work, four of whom were coming up a Ladder, when the Ground gave Way, and fell in all at once, ſo as to cover ſix poor Wretches at the Bottom, though all the Diſpatch imaginable was made to dig away the Earth to ſave them. One of the four coming up the Ladder was very much bruiſed.

Laſt Monday a young Man was thrown from a Horſe in Thames-ſtreet, and fractured his Skull. He was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, but died laſt Night. ibid.

On Monday the Races began at Epſom, when ſeven ſtarted for the Plate, viz. Mr. Cannon's Mare, Lord Portmore's Horſe, Mr. Prentice's, Mr. Harriſon's, Mr. Martindale's, and two more; when Mr. Cannon's Mare won the firſt Heat, Lord Portmore's the ſecond, Mr. Cannon's the third and the Plate. There was very great Sport, ſix ſtarting the ſecond Heat, and three the third, none diſtanced; the Odds were on Lord Portmore's Horſe the three Heats. ib.

Mr. Ripley is appointed a Clerk in the Annuity-Office in his Majeſty's Exchequer, in the Room of Mr. Paxton, preferr'd, in the Room of Mr. Lucas, in the Auditor's Office in the aforeſaid Exchequer. ib.

Thurſday.

The Counteſs of Yarmouth and Baron Stanberg embark for Holland Tomorrow. D. A.

And on Saturday Morning early his Majeſty ſets out from St. James's for Hanover. ib.

His Majeſty's Ship the Cheſterfield, Capt. Dodſworth, has taken the St. Elma, a Spaniſh Privateer of ten Guns and fifty Men, and carried her into Madeira. ib.

The Mary, Phinaker, from Rhode-Iſland bound to Madeira, was taken within the Reach of the Guns, by the St. Elma Privateer; but the Mary was detain'd in that Port by the Portugueſe for the Engliſh. ib.

Admiral Warren has taken a Privateer of great Force. ib.

The Ship Duke of Newcaſtle is arriv'd in the River from Holland, and imported 132400 lb. of Singlo, and 43900 lb. of Hyſon Tea, on Account of the Eaſt-India Company. ib.

On Tueſday died, after a few Hours Illneſs, Andrew Hope, Eſq; at his Houſe on Cambridge Heath, near Hackney, an eminent Brewer in Hog-Lane, Shoreditch. ib.

Yeſterday died Mr. Smith, at his Lodgings in Queen-Street, Cheapſide; formerly a very eminent Hop-Planter. ib.

On Tueſday a Man riding on the Shafts of a Coal-Cart near St. Giles's Pound, the Horſes taking Fright he was thrown off, and the Wheel going over his Arm, broke it in ſo terrible a Manner, that it was Yeſterday Morning cut off at the Middleſex Hoſpital, in the Road from St. Giles's Church to Hampſtead. ib.

Robert Thornton, Eſq; late one of the Bank-Directors, among other his beneficent Legacies, left 50 l. to that uſeful and thriving Charity. ib.

Yeſterday Gray and Rowland, the two Smugglers, were executed at Tyburn; Gray was afterwards hang'd in Chains near Stamford-Hill Turnpike. ib.

Plymouth, May 8. The Anſon Man of War has ſent in a Schooner from Martinico, with Sugar and Coffee. ib.

Liverpool, May 8. Arriv'd the Warren Privateer from a Cruize, and has taken a Dutch Ship, laden with Bale-Goods and Spices, from Bourdeaux bound to Dunkirk, and a Sloop, ſuppoſed to be an Advice-Boat, from Cape Francoiſe, with the Account of Admiral Knowle's Expedition; but the Particulars are not yet known, as the Prize is not got in. ib.

Friday.

We hear that the Lord Herbert of Cherbury will be created Marquis of Powis; and Sir Robert Groſvenor, Bart. Charles Gore, Eſq; and Horatio Walpole, jun. Eſq; Peers of Great Britain. D. A.

His Majeſty has appointed Sir William Corbett, Bart. to be Clerk of the Pipe, in the room of Henry Holt Henly, Eſq; deceaſed; and a new Writ is iſſued out for Ludlow in Shropſhire, for which Place he will be re-elected without Oppoſition. ib.

His Majeſty has likewiſe appointed the Hon. Henry Maule, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Aberdeen, Montroſe, &c. in Scotland, to be a Baron of the Exchequer in that Kingdom. ib.

We are informed, that by the Inſolvent Act all Sheriffs and Gaol-keepers whatſoever are required to give in a Liſt, upon Oath, to the firſt General or Quarter Seſſions which ſhall be held after the 25th of this Month, of all Priſoners whatſoever in their Cuſtody on or before the 1ſt of January laſt; after which the Juſtices are required to diſcharge all thoſe who owe 500 l. or under, to any one Perſon, excluſive of Intereſt or Law Charges, provided they have complied with the Terms of the Act; and all Fugitives who were abroad on or before the 1ſt of January laſt, and don't owe above 500 l. to one Man, have a Right to the Benefit of this Act; as have likewiſe all Bankrupts to their Certificates, provided they have made a full Diſcovery of all their Eſtates and Effects. All thoſe indebted to the Crown are excepted; and the Creditors of thoſe who live in Gaol upon their Eſtates, have a Right to compel them out. ibid.

The Clauſe appointing all under Forty to be Soldiers and Sailors, was thrown out by the Lords, and the Commons have agreed to it. ib.

The Marquis de Biſſy, Lieutenant General of the French King's Armies, died on the 3d Inſtant in the Camp before Maeſtricht, of the Wounds which he received a few Days before in one of the Attacks on the Cover'd Way of that Place. ib.

They write from St. Kitt's, that the Fleet bound to England was to ſail from the Leeward Iſlands, under Convoy, about the 18th of May. ib.

We hear that on Monday laſt the Decree of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, made in a Cauſe wherein Nicholas Biddulph, Eſq; was Plaintiff, and the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Shelburne, and Lord Dunkeron, his Son, were Defendants, decreeing the Renewal of Leaſes to the ſaid Mr. Biddulph, was affirm'd, and the Appeal of the ſaid Earl of Shelburn and his Son therefrom, diſmiſs'd with Coſts. ib.

At the General Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Foundling Hoſpital, the voluntary Contributions towards the ſaid Charity amounted to 580 l. ib.

On Tueſday at Epſom two ſtarted for the Plate, Mr. Greſwood's Mare and Mr. Prentice's Horſe, which was won by the Mare the two firſt Heats, but hard run. ib.

There was an Account Yeſterday, that five more of the outlaw'd Smugglers concerned with Gray, executed on Wedneſday laſt, are taken in Suſſex by a Party of Soldiers, and will be brought to Newgate in a few Days. ibid.

Three Perſons well mounted have lately committed ſeveral Robberies on the Highway in the County of Glouceſter, and one of them being known by a Perſon they had robb'd, he was taken the Day after, and was admitted an Evidence; and has confeſs'd a great Number of Robberies that they have committed within theſe three Months. ib.

Yeſterday Morning, about Ten o'Clock, a Servant at a Diſtiller's in White-Croſs-ſtreet, being delirious, threw himſelf out of the Garret-Window, and fractured his Skull in ſuch a Manner that he died immediately. ib.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Neville, of Sion-Hill, Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

John Rothery, of Stewart-ſtreet in the Old Artillery-Ground, Middleſex, Weaver.

Matthias Cotnam, of Kingſton upon Hull, Wine-Cooper.

Bank Stock 124 1 half a 1 4th a 125. India Ditto 175 a 3 4ths a 1 half. South Sea Stock 105. Ditto Old Annuities 99 a 1 4th. Ditto New 98. Four per Cent. Bank Annuities 1746, no Price. Ditto 1747 89 a 3 4ths. Lottery 1747 88. Three per Cent. Annuities 80 1 4th. Million Bank 99. Equivalent 97. Royal Aſſurance 70 London Aſſurance, no Price. Engliſh Copper 5 l. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan no Price. Five per Cent Ditto no Price. Bank Circulation 3 l. 5 s. India Bonds 4 s. a 5 s. Diſc. Three and a half Salt 1745 no Price. Three and a half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. Three per Cent. ditto no Price. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 19 s. a 18 s. a 19 s. a 11 l.

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